United Nations A/55/649

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 20 (a)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Enhancing the functioning and utilization of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund

Note by the Secretary-General*

I. Introduction

1. The present note is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/95 of 8 December 1999, in which the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly concrete proposals on how to enhance the functioning and utilization of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF), including, as necessary, amendments to its terms of reference.

2. The Secretary-General established CERF pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, as a cash-flow mechanism to ensure the rapid and coordinated response of the organizations of the United Nations system to humanitarian emergencies. The Assembly called for the Revolving Fund to be complementary to the reserve and other contingency funding arrangements of operational organizations and to ensure the provision of adequate resources for use in the initial phase of emergencies that require a system-wide response. It would be put into operation with an amount of US$ 50 million and would be financed by voluntary contributions. Resources would be advanced to the operational organizations of the system on the understanding that they would reimburse the Revolving Fund in the first instance from the voluntary contributions received in response to consolidated appeals.

3. Since CERF is a revolving fund and not a trust fund, its resources are advanced to operational agencies on a reimbursable basis. Contributions deposited in United Nations trust funds, on the other hand, are expended in accordance with the relevant terms of reference. When a trust fund is closed, remaining balances, including interest accrued, are returned, unless other instructions are given, to donor Governments on a pro rata basis. If and when CERF is closed, the amount to be returned to donor Governments would be equivalent to the amounts they contributed to the Revolving Fund, plus interest, unless other instructions are given. The procedures for the operation of CERF are set out in the Secretary-General's bulletin, ST/SGB/251 of 22 July 1992.

* The present document was delayed as a result of protracted consultations within the Secretariat for its finalization. The Economic and Social Council was briefed on the process at its regular session for the year 2000.

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4. By its resolution 48/57 of 14 December 1993, the General Assembly also decided to authorize, in exceptional circumstances, on a time-bound basis and while preserving the revolving nature of CERF, the Emergency Relief Coordinator and relevant operational agencies, under the leadership of the Coordinator, to draw from the interest earned by the Fund to enhance rapid response coordination where insufficient capacity exists at the field level.

II. Current status of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund

5. The Revolving Fund, which is managed under the authority of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, who also acts as Emergency Relief Coordinator, has proved to be an important source of funding for United Nations operational organizations in facilitating timely response to emergencies. Since its inception in May 1992, a total of US$ 185.7 million has been disbursed, of which $155.7 million has been reimbursed. CERF has maintained a solid financial standing and has been utilized by operational organizations of the United Nations system on 61 occasions to meet the initial phase of urgent relief requirements.

6. Since 1992, CERF has accrued $8.8 million in interest. As provided for in General Assembly resolution 48/57, the Emergency Relief Coordinator has used portions of that interest, on a reimbursable basis, to enhance rapid response coordination where insufficient capacity exists at the field level, as in the cases of Burundi, Rwanda, the Great Lakes region of Africa, Western Africa and, more recently, in the Balkans. Accrued interest has also been utilized to replenish the Revolving Fund for long-outstanding advances which borrowing agencies have failed to repay. These outstanding advances include those to the World Food Programme (WFP) for the Tajikistan emergency, in the amount of $2,440,679; the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) for the crisis in Lebanon, amounting to $3,306,724; the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for emergency operations in Zaire, totalling $350,153; and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for emergency requirements in Bosnia and Herzegovina, amounting to $45,132.

7. Over the years, the variety and range of mechanisms for funding humanitarian assistance programmes, in particular rapid response to crises, have increased significantly. In recent years, United Nations organizations, which are operational on the ground in emergency situations, have increasingly resorted to their own trust funds and specific emergency funds to finance their response to crises. Individual organizations have used their own internal emergency reserves whenever possible and have called upon CERF only when their needs have exceeded their own emergency funds.

8. As a result, utilization of the Revolving Fund has been uneven. In 1998, only five advances, amounting to $6.3 million, were requested. In 1999, 15 advances were granted for $22.1 million. As at 1 October 2000, 18 advances had been granted for $33.6 million, of which $13 million went to FAO for emergency agricultural inputs, $11 million to WFP for Mozambique and Kenya and $8 million to the United Nations Children's Fund for the Horn of Africa.

III. Challenges and constraints

9. The magnitude of natural disasters in 1998 and 1999 and their devastating impact, particularly on developing countries, have emphasized the need for an appropriate funding mechanism to ensure a rapid response to the most immediate needs of disaster-affected populations. Although CERF was designed as a cash-flow mechanism to ensure rapid response in the initial phase of emergencies that require a system-wide response, there is no explicit provision in its operational guidelines for its utilization for urgent humanitarian assistance to populations affected by natural disasters.

10. Donor funding has generally been available for the initial phases of major emergencies. However, in some cases, contributions for protracted humanitarian emergencies have been more difficult to secure. In 1999 and 2000, protracted conflicts in Angola and Sierra Leone intensified and those in Afghanistan and the Sudan continued unabated. In a number of instances, internal wars have taken on a larger regional dimension, as in the case of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and have resulted in increased requirements for humanitarian assistance. In such situations, it is often critical to be able to use newly pledged contributions immediately. As the delay

between the announcement of a pledge and the receipt of the funds may be considerable, the availability of CERF would allow agencies to implement emergency activities immediately.

11. Another constraint faced by operational organizations in providing humanitarian assistance has been the low levels of funding of consolidated appeals for those emergencies that receive little public attention. This is particularly evident in Africa, where the consolidated appeals for 1999 for the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda received contributions of 17, 19 and 13 per cent, respectively, of the total amount requested. Despite critical requirements, funding for the crisis in Sierra Leone was a mere 41 per cent of the amount requested, while emergencies in Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Great Lakes region generated responses of 40 to 75 per cent of the amount needed. As a result, in the "forgotten emergency" situations, many key lifesaving needs have not been met.

12. The question of security of United Nations personnel requires urgent attention. Despite the concerns expressed by Member States about the increasingly difficult context in which humanitarian assistance takes place in some areas and, in particular, the continuous erosion of respect for the principles and rules of international humanitarian law, humanitarian workers of the United Nations and of other organizations have been subjected to violent attacks, including death, hostage-taking, robbery and looting of property by armed groups. It is imperative that adequate security arrangements be put in place for humanitarian workers, as called for by the Secretary-General in his report on the safety and security for United Nations personnel, submitted to the General Assembly at its current session (A/55/494). In the meantime, there is and will continue to be a need to advance resources for security measures pending receipt by the operational organizations of financing for their security needs related to their assistance programmes. The use of CERF to advance funds for immediate emergency security measures is therefore proposed, to be undertaken in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

13. The Central Emergency Revolving Fund, as a cash-flow mechanism for the initial phase of humanitarian emergencies, has been an important source of funding for timely, prompt and effective response by operational organizations. The decline in its use for the initial phase of emergencies has been the result of the availability within operational organizations of their own emergency funds and other sources of financing for such start-up requirements. Given the uneven pattern of its utilization in recent years and taking into consideration the increased availability of emergency funds within operational organizations, it is proposed that the level of CERF be reduced from $50 million to $40 million.

14. It is also proposed that the opportunity for the use of CERF be expanded. This would be in compliance with the intention and spirit of General Assembly resolution 46/182, which addresses the fundamental issue of adequate funding for humanitarian assistance by the United Nations system. At that time, the major concern was the availability of urgent and timely funding for the initial phase of emergencies. While this continues to be relevant, there is now a need to address the other situations outlined above, so as to ensure that the Revolving Fund is used where the needs are greatest and most urgent.

15. In order to ensure more efficient utilization of CERF, it is proposed that its operational guidelines, which currently only provide for funding of the initial phase of emergencies, be expanded to include (a) humanitarian assistance resulting from natural disasters; (b) humanitarian assistance for protracted emergencies; and (c) security arrangements for United Nations and associated personnel.

16. If approved, expanded usage of CERF for advances to United Nations organizations and entities for the above-mentioned activities would follow the procedures currently in place for the allocation and reimbursement of resources for the initial phase of emergencies. Such procedures include an exchange of letters between the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the operational organization; specification of purpose and duration of the programme or project for which the advance is sought; and an indication of target date for reimbursement to CERF. Furthermore, in accordance with established procedures, if an operational organization has failed to reimburse CERF within one

year of the date of the advance, the Emergency Relief Coordinator would be required to initiate measures to restore the balance of the Revolving Fund. To that end, the Coordinator would continue to: (a) require the operational organization to repay the balance of the advance from its own resources; (b) appeal to donors to make specific contributions to CERF to cover the amounts advanced; or, as a last resort, (c) utilize such balances of CERF, including accumulated interest, as may exceed the new target level of $40 million.

17. Should the proposal to reduce the level of CERF to $40 million be approved, the concurrence of Member States that have contributed to the Revolving Fund would be sought to transfer $10 million to a trust fund to be established for lifesaving assistance needs, particularly in Africa, which, as mentioned in paragraph 11 above, have received low funding and little attention. Guidelines would be established for the utilization by operational organizations of the proposed trust fund. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee Working Group, in its periodic review of crisis situations and donor response to consolidated appeals, would be responsible for identifying priority lifesaving needs that are severely underfunded and for which resources from this trust fund may be used. The Emergency Relief Coordinator, on the basis of the Committee's recommendations, would decide on the use of the trust fund.

18. With respect to the utilization of accumulated interest, the Emergency Relief Coordinator would, in exceptional circumstances and on a time-bound and reimbursable basis, continue to draw on the interest earned by the Fund to enhance rapid response coordination where insufficient capacity exists at the field level, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 48/57.

19. The General Assembly may wish to endorse the proposal of the Secretary-General (a) to reduce the level of CERF from $50 million to $40 million; and (b) to expand the utilization of CERF, as specified in paragraph 15 above.

20. In order to determine whether the above-mentioned arrangements should continue on a long-term basis, the Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session in 2002 on the experience gained in the use of CERF under the revised terms of reference.

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 153 (a)
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Reform of the procedure for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 54/19 B of 15 June 2000, requested the Secretary-General to collect data pertaining to major equipment and self-sustainment from Member States in order for the Secretariat to report to the Assembly in November 2000 on the adequacy of the data, with a view to ascertaining whether the data would be available for holding the meeting of the post-Phase V Working Group in January/February 2001.

2. As at 20 November 2000, the Secretariat had received data from 30 troop contributors: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe.

3. The Secretariat has examined the data received and is of the opinion that it is sufficient for the post-Phase V Working Group to be able to conduct a further analysis. Accordingly, the Secretary-General recommends that the General Assembly convene a post-Phase V Working Group meeting during the period from 15 to 26 January 2001 to conduct a review on the issues itemized in its resolution 54/19 B, as follows:

(a) Validation of methodology for review of major equipment and self-sustainment rates;

(b) Generic reimbursement for special cases;

(c) New categories and sub-categories for major contingent-owned equipment;

(d) Generic reimbursement for painting and repainting of major equipment;

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(e) Policy on inland transportation costs;

(f) Policies on medical support services (including force level/force wide concepts);

(g) Policy on vaccination costs;

(h) Policy on medical equipment threshold;

(i) Maintenance cost for levels I, II, and III medical facilities.

4 In addition, the Fifth Committee, in a draft resolution proposed for adoption by the General Assembly, recommended that the post-Phase V Working Group be requested to consider the current methodology underlying the calculations of standard rates of reimbursement for troop costs, including ways to produce timely and more representative data (see A/55/534).

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Security Council

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Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, please find enclosed herewith a message addressed to you from Mustafa Osman Ismail, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of the Sudan (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20 (b), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elfatih **Erwa**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 28 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

I am writing to convey to you the great concern and indignation of the Sudanese Government at a grave violation of the country's sovereignty and domestic laws committed by a major Power that is a Member of the United Nations. It concerns the entry of United States Assistant Secretary of State Susan E. Rice, accompanied by a delegation of United States officials, into Sudanese territory on Sunday, 19 November, and Monday, 20 November 2000, without the permission of the Sudanese Government, thereby violating the domestic laws and international norms that govern the movement of persons between States.

The action taken by Ms. Rice and her entourage cannot be justified and is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and all the domestic and international enactments that regulate matters relating to the movement of persons and require them to obtain the necessary visas from the governments concerned. The gravity of the unprecedented violation committed by this United States official is further exacerbated by the special responsibility that devolves on the United States of America by virtue of its being a permanent member of the Security Council and thus presumed to be all the more committed to respecting the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and to safeguarding its purposes and principles.

This irresponsible step by the United States came at a time when the Sudan's capital was hosting summit-level meetings of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), in which seven member States participated as well as the ministers for foreign affairs of other African States and of States belonging to the IGAD Partners Forum. The question of peace in the Sudan was at the top of the summit's agenda, given that IGAD is the sponsor of the peace process in the Sudan and it receives much-valued support from the States of the IGAD Partners Forum. Since the United States of America is a member of the Forum, it had been hoped that it would play a more positive role by demonstrating its impartiality as an honest mediator between the parties to the conflict in the Sudan. This major Power, however, which often speaks of its sincere efforts to bring peace to the Sudan, did not hesitate to choose a timing for an illegal, unjustifiable and unnecessary visit to Sudanese territory that was calculated to cause offence, thus confirming the Sudan's repeated assertions that the United States is biased and that it provides financial and logistic support to the rebel movement and is thus unfit to play the role of mediator in the efforts to bring peace.

It is known to all those countries interested in the cause of peace in the Sudan that the United States, using flimsy pretexts and excuses, has constantly and forcefully refused to respond positively to the initiatives of the Sudanese Government to declare a ceasefire in the areas of operations in southern Sudan. Indeed, the United States endeavours to obstruct these initiatives in every possible way, and it is seeking, in the final analysis, to extend protection to the rebel movement and to use it as an instrument to promote its own agenda in the region, regardless of the suffering and the innocent victims that may cost.

The United States, in having the audacity to violate the national sovereignty of the Republic of the Sudan, once again demonstrates that it has no regard for

domestic or international regulations and pays no heed to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations as they relate to the need to safeguard international peace and security. Perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the systematic use of double standards by the United States is its peremptory rejection of the assignment of a team to investigate the allegations that led to the attack on the Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum on 20 August 1998. The United States did this heinous deed on the basis of fabricated and erroneous information and in domestic circumstances of its own that are well known to all. It has continued to reject even a simple inquiry into the circumstances of a grievous attack that targeted a peaceable civilian installation performing its role of providing more than 50 per cent of the Sudan's drug requirements for both human and veterinary use.

The United States of America continues to give every indication that it is committed to policies of hypocrisy and to action to impose its imperialist, blood-sucking agenda to the detriment of the world's peoples. It then sheds crocodile tears and uses double standards when it is a question of its own interests or protégés. Despite the clamour raised by the United States in international and other forums concerning the need to protect civilians in time of military conflict, we meet with a suspicious silence from the same major Power when it is a matter of a United States protectorate that is bombing and otherwise targeting civilians, including children, women and elderly persons, in the occupied Palestinian territories in full view of an entire world that is following this appalling spectacle as it is carried live on television screens in a manner that requires no further proof.

As it condemns in the strongest terms the surreptitious entry of Ms. Rice and her entourage into its territory in flagrant violation of the relevant domestic and international laws, the Sudan requests you to draw the attention of the United States Government to the fact that it has taken a grave step that is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and asks you to alert the Security Council so that it may exercise in full its responsibilities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter. The Sudan further reserves the right to take the appropriate measures for the defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

(*Signed*) Mustafa Osman **Ismail**
Minister of External Relations

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 17 (a)

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions".

2. At its 20th meeting, on 3 November 2000, the Fifth Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/55/101) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of five of its members on 31 December 2000.

3. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/55/4) containing the names of eight persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it appoint Manlan Narcisse Ahounou (Côte d'Ivoire) and E. Besley Maycock (Barbados) as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

5. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect, by secret ballot, one person from the remaining two candidates proposed by the African States. The result of the voting was as follows:

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Number of ballots cast:	174
Invalid ballots:	6
Number of valid ballots:	168
Abstentions:	3
Number of members voting:	165
Required majority:	83
Number of votes obtained:	
C. S. M. Mselle	98
Mathias Daka	67

6. Having obtained the required majority, C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania) was recommended for appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

7. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect, by secret ballot, one person from the candidates proposed by the Asian States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballots cast:	175
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	175
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	175
Required majority:	88
Number of votes obtained:	
Felipe Mabilangan	114
Hasan M. Jawarneh	61

8. Having obtained the required majority, Felipe Mabilangan (Philippines) was recommended for appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

9. The Fifth Committee then further proceeded to elect, by secret ballot, one person from the candidates proposed by the Eastern European States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballots cast:	172
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	172
Abstentions:	2
Number of members voting:	170
Required majority:	86
Number of votes obtained:	
Andrzej T. Abraszewski	113
Yuri Orange	57

10. Having obtained the required majority, Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland) was recommended for appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

11. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland)
Mr. Manlan Narcisse Ahounou (Côte d'Ivoire)
Mr. Felipe Mabilangan (Philippines)
Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)
Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 17 (c)

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors".

2. At its 20th meeting, on 3 November 2000, the Fifth Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/55/103) concerning the vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of one of its members on 30 June 2001.

3. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/55/6) whereby the Court of Audit of France was nominated by the Government of France for appointment as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2001.

4. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it appoint the Court of Audit of France as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2001.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the Court of Audit of France as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2001.

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Agenda item 17 (d)

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee".

2. At its 20th meeting, on 3 November 2000, the Fifth Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/55/104) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the Investments Committee that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 2000.

3. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/55/7), in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, submitted for confirmation by the General Assembly the reappointment of Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia), Fernando Chico Pardo (Mexico) and J. Y. Pillay (Singapore) as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it confirm the appointment of Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia), Fernando Chico Pardo (Mexico) and J. Y. Pillay (Singapore) as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

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Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia)

Mr. Fernando Chico Pardo (Mexico)

Mr. J. Y. Pillay (Singapore)

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 17 (e)

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal".

2. At its 20th meeting, on 3 November 2000, the Fifth Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/55/105) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 2000.

3. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/55/8) containing the names of three persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it appoint Omer Yousif Bireedo (Sudan), Spyridon Flogaitis (Greece) and Brigitte Stern (France) as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

00-77464 (E) 041200

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001:

Mr. Omer Yousif Bireedo (Sudan)

Mr. Spyridon Flogaitis (Greece)

Ms. Brigitte Stern (France)

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Fifty-fifty session
Agenda item 17 (g)

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission".

2. At its 20th meeting, on 3 November 2000, the Fifth Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/55/107) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the International Civil Service Commission that will occur as a result of the expiration of the terms of office of five of its members on 31 December 2000.

3. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/55/10) containing the names of persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the International Civil Service Commission, to fill the following vacant seats: two seats for African States, two seats for Asian States, and one seat for Eastern European States.

4. At the 19th meeting, on 2 November 2000, the representative of the Philippines announced that her Government had decided to withdraw the candidature of Ms. Corazon Alma G. De Leon.

5. At its 20th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend the appointment of Ernest Rusita (Uganda), El Hassane Zahid (Morocco), Asda Jayanama (Thailand), C. M. Shafi Sami (Bangladesh) and Alexei L. Fedotov (Russian Federation) as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001.

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Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning 1 January 2001:

Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda)

Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)

Mr. Asda Jayanama (Thailand)

Mr. C. M. Shafi Sami (Bangladesh)

Mr. Alexei L. Fedotov (Russian Federation)

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Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In connection with the statement made by Ms. Carla Del Ponte, the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), at a briefing at the United Nations on 21 November 2000 to the effect that the Tribunal has no agreement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), allow me to refer to the third annual report of the President of the Tribunal to the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/51/292-S/1996/665. On page 25 (paragraph 76), the report contains the following statement: "On 9 May 1996, a memorandum of understanding between the Tribunal and the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) was signed by both parties. The memorandum spelled out the practical arrangements for support to the Tribunal and the detention and transfer of indictees to the Tribunal".

Thus the above-mentioned statement by Ms. Carla Del Ponte does not correspond to reality.

We reaffirm our position on the inadmissibility of concealing from the members of the Security Council any agreements concluded by its subsidiary organ.

I request you to arrange for the text of the above-mentioned memorandum to be issued as a document of the Security Council.

I should be grateful for the immediate circulation of the text of this letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 127, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sergey **Lavrov**

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Agenda items 20 (a), 117 and 123

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

Human resources management

Safety and security of United Nations personnel

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the safety and security of United Nations personnel (A/55/494). During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarifications.

2. The report of the Secretary-General was submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 54/192 of 17 December 1999 and 54/249 of 23 December 1999, in which the Assembly recognized the need to review the existing safety and security arrangements for United Nations personnel and requested the Secretary-General to propose measures for their improvement. The report gives general background on the types of threats facing United Nations personnel and describes recent incidents involving the arrest or detention of staff and other restrictions imposed on staff. In addition, the current security management system and recent security initiatives are described and proposals for strengthening the safety and security system for United Nations personnel are outlined. The annexes to the report contain information on the resource requirements for the biennium 2000-2001 entailed in the proposals by the Secretary-General (annex I), a list of civilian personnel who have lost their lives since 1 July 1999 (annex II) and a consolidated list of staff members under arrest and detention or missing as at 30 June 2000 (annex III).

3. As indicated in section III of the report, under the current security management system, the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator is responsible for all policy and procedural matters related to security. The Office coordinates, plans and implements inter-agency security and safety programmes, including training, and acts as the focal point for inter-agency cooperation concerning security matters. In addition, it assesses the extent to which staff of the United Nations system and operations worldwide are exposed or vulnerable to security problems and takes decisions relating to the relocation or evacuation of staff

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members and their dependants from insecure areas. The Office also manages the malicious acts insurance policy and investigates cases involving the death of a staff member under malicious or suspicious circumstances. At present the Office consists of nine Professional and four General Service staff members.

4. Funding for the staff costs of the Office at Headquarters, as indicated in paragraph 31 of the report, comes from a number of sources. Two of the Professional posts are funded on a cost-shared basis by the organizations of the United Nations system, three from the support account for peacekeeping operations, one by the World Food Programme (WFP), one jointly by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), one by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and one by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Of the General Service staff, two are cost-shared on an inter-agency basis, one is funded by UNDP and one by WFP. The operating budget of the Office is funded on a cost-shared basis by the organizations of the United Nations system. For 1999, the United Nations regular budget bore approximately 18 per cent of the total costs. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with a description of the current cost-sharing formula for security expenditures (see annex I to the present report).

5. The security arrangements in the field are summarized in paragraphs 39 to 50 of the report. In brief, the primary security management tool at the various duty stations is the security plan, which defines the responsibilities at the duty station, the actions to be taken and the sequence to be followed in response to a security crisis. At each duty station, a senior United Nations official is appointed to serve as the designated official for security. That official, in turn, establishes a security management team to advise him/her. At many duty stations, a field security officer is assigned to provide professional security advice to the designated official. There are currently 60 field security officers, who are funded on a cost-shared basis. The decision to recruit a field security officer is made by the security management team in consultation with the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator, which requests the headquarters of the organizations concerned to provide the account codes for their share of the cost. When all the account codes have been received, the Resident Coordinator recruits the officer on a one-year contract on behalf of the system. The Advisory Committee notes the comment in paragraph 49 of the report that "the current system is cumbersome and completely inadequate since it can take as long as one year to obtain the account codes from all the agencies present at a duty station". There are, in addition, 16 chief security officers assigned to assist the chiefs of peacekeeping missions and a number of security officers hired by individual organizations.

6. The Advisory Committee notes the efforts undertaken by the Office in the area of security and stress management training, as well as the intention of the Secretary-General, as indicated in paragraph 62 of the report, to increase training capacity and to require that all staff members be certified by their agencies as having received appropriate security awareness training before they are assigned to high-risk duty stations.

7. The Advisory Committee also notes the recent initiatives undertaken to improve the security management system, as described in paragraphs 61 to 68 of the report, including the conduct of a strategic review of the security system by a group of experts. The Secretary-General plans to convene an inter-agency working group to propose criteria to be used for the suspension of operations and the withdrawal of United Nations staff, to assign focal points to provide a point of contact for families of staff members who are killed in the service of the United Nations and to issue a handbook on the subject, and to convene a working group to make recommendations concerning actions taken to bring the perpetrators of attacks against United Nations staff to justice.

8. **The Advisory Committee points to the lack of information in the report on lessons learned and measures taken to ensure accountability. The Committee trusts that future reports will contain such information. Specifically, the Committee expects that, in connection with his proposals to be submitted in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, the Secretary-General will make available an agreed upon plan to ensure accountability for staff members and officials of the United Nations, specialized agencies and funds and programmes for the performance or non-performance of actions in security incidents such as those in West Timor. With regard to the West Timor incident, the Committee requests that it be informed of the results of the**

investigation and the related action taken in this regard.

9. In his report, the Secretary-General proposes interim arrangements for strengthening the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator in the biennium 2000-2001 and also refers to proposals that he plans to submit in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. **In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, the information provided in the report is incomplete and not clear. It does not give a comprehensive picture of the security arrangements in the field, including the total number of staff and the funding arrangements for inter-agency security programmes and activities. Future reports, therefore, should include such information** (see also para. 14 below). Upon request, the Committee was provided with additional information, including a table showing the distribution of field security officers by country and funding organization (see annex II), organizational charts for the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator depicting the current structure, the proposed structure and revised post distribution for the biennium 2000-2001 and the projected organizational structure and revised post distribution for the biennium 2002-2003 (see annex III) and a table setting out proposed revised staffing for the biennium 2000-2001 and projected revised staffing for the biennium 2002-2003 (see annex IV).

10. With regard to the interim arrangements for the biennium 2000-2001, the proposal involves, among other things, the appointment of a Security Coordinator at the Assistant Secretary-General level (A/54/494, para. 81 (a), and annex I, para. 2 (a)). Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with background information concerning the history of the location of the Office within the Secretariat. The Committee was informed that from 1980 to 1988 the functions of the Security Coordinator were assigned to the Assistant Secretary-General for General Services. From 1988 to 1993, the functions of the Security Coordinator were assumed by the Head of the Office of Human Resources Management, first at the Assistant Secretary-General level and later at the D-2 level. In 1993, the functions were transferred to the Under-Secretary-General for Management. In 1994, the functions were transferred to the Assistant Secretary-General for Common Services. When the Assistant Secretary-General for Common Services was appointed Executive Director of the Iraq Programme at the Under-Secretary-General level in 1997, he retained the functions of Security Coordinator. Up to this point, the Security Coordinator has performed his/her functions in his/her personal capacity.

11. **In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, the proposal to establish an Assistant Secretary-General post for the United Nations Security Coordinator is not justified. There does not appear to be any reason why the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator could not be located under the Office of an existing Assistant Secretary-General, who would then take on the policy and supervisory functions of Security Coordinator. Furthermore, the Committee is of the view that a Security Coordinator at the Assistant Secretary-General level with no other supervisory line functions might be performing similar functions to those that are assigned to the current Deputy Security Coordinator. Moreover, the Committee points out that two security functions are carried out at Headquarters — that of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator and that of the Security and Safety Service, which organizationally forms part of the Office of Central Support Services. Accordingly, the Committee recommends against the establishment of the Assistant Secretary-General post for Security Coordinator and recommends that consideration be given to relocating the Office of the Security Coordinator within the Office of Central Support Services. In the context of the review of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, consideration might be given to upgrading the post of Deputy Security Coordinator from D-1 to D-2. As a consequence of its recommendation concerning the proposed new Assistant Secretary-General post, the Committee also recommends against the corresponding General Service post for support to the Assistant Secretary-General.**

12. For the biennium 2000-2001, it is proposed to strengthen the current staffing of the Office of the Security Coordinator at Headquarters through the establishment of eight additional Professional posts (two P-5 and six P-4). **The Advisory Committee supports the interim proposals for strengthening the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator at Headquarters in the biennium 2000-**

2001 as set out in paragraph 81 (b) and in annex I, paragraphs 2 (b) to (f) of the report.

13. **With regard to the proposal in paragraph 81 (b) of the report for 10 additional field security officers (6 P-4 and 4 P-3) and 20 additional Local level posts for the field for the biennium 2000-2001, the Advisory Committee is of the opinion that there is a lack of supporting detail for the request.** Moreover, the Committee recalls its statement in its general report on United Nations peacekeeping operations that "there is a need to have a comprehensive system-wide approach [to security and safety activities at the field level] under the aegis of the United Nations. This would avoid the potential for a conflict in policy, activities and guidelines that might endanger the security and safety of United Nations personnel and family members" (A/54/841, para. 41).

14. The Advisory Committee was informed that under the current system there can be two or more security officers from different organizations in the same location. **In the opinion of the Committee, as these officers also report to and receive instructions from their parent organizations, there is potential for reacting differently to a security event at the same location, thus making the chain of command unclear.** The Committee was also informed that, while the United Nations has been undertaking training activities for staff of the entire system, some organizations within the system have been engaging in training activities for their staff only. **These are a few examples of the lack of security coordination between United Nations organizations in the field, which, in the opinion of the Committee, might lead to a situation that is both chaotic and has the potential to endanger the safety and security of field personnel.** As stated in paragraph 9 above, the report does not contain sufficient information from the agencies, funds and programmes on staff and other resources involved in field security arrangements. **This information should be provided to the Committee when it reviews the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. The Committee therefore recommends that the request for posts for the field be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.**

15. As can be derived from annex I, table 2, of the report, an amount of $1,098,700 is estimated for other staff costs ($20,000), travel ($100,000), general operating expenses ($320,000), supplies ($91,000), and furniture and equipment ($567,700). **As a consequence of the recommendation in paragraph 13 above, the corresponding reduction in requirements would amount to $1,005,700.**

16. In paragraph 81 (d) of the report, the General Assembly is being requested to note that "funding of the activities of the Office and related costs, already approved by resolutions 54/249 and 54/250, would continue during 2001 through cost-sharing arrangements". The Advisory Committee was informed, however, that all of the additional resource requirements for the biennium 2000-2001 would, in fact, be included in the regular budget rather than financed jointly though cost-sharing arrangements. **The Committee expects that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that cost-sharing arrangements are applied to these expenditures.**

17. As the report is unclear on the subject of the biennium 2002-2003, the Advisory Committee enquired whether the Secretary-General intended to include all of the costs of the security management system under the regular budget for the biennium and to do away with the cost-sharing arrangements presently in place. The Committee was informed that that was indeed the intention. However, the cost related to the malicious acts insurance policy would continue to be cost-shared on a per capita basis, among the organizations that choose to join the scheme. **The Committee points out that the current arrangements for sharing the costs of the security management system were approved by the General Assembly (see annex I to the present report), and thus cannot be altered without the approval of the General Assembly. While the Committee agrees that the procedure for funding should be managed from one source and, further, that the source should be the United Nations, it is strongly against the proposal to eliminate cost-sharing among the organizations that participate in and use the services of the United Nations security management system. The Committee understands that the present system often causes delays in the hiring of urgently needed field personnel (see para. 5 above); however, there is collective responsibility involved in the maintenance of security in the field. Consequently, the Committee recommends that in future the costs of the security management system be included in the regular budget, to be managed by**

the United Nations, contingent upon a formal arrangement with the concerned agencies, funds and programmes for participation in the funding of security arrangements and reimbursement to the United Nations for services provided, under income section 2, General income, of the proposed programme budget.

18. **Taking into account the foregoing, the Advisory Committee recommends approval of an additional appropriation in the amount of $646,000 under section 30, Special expenses, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 and an additional appropriation in the amount of $95,600 under section 32, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.**

Annex I

A. Inter-agency funding of security expenditures

1. Explanation of existing cost-shared system

1. The issue of jointly financed security matters was first discussed by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) in 1980, when the United Nations drew the Committee's attention to the need to put security measures into effect. The United Nations proposed the establishment and financing, on an inter-organizational basis, of a fund of $400,000 to pay for these measures, including, inter alia, evacuation operations, the provision of movable equipment for security purposes, short-term security personnel in an emergency and field security missions deemed necessary by the United Nations Security Coordinator. The Consultative Committee agreed to the establishment of such a fund and to the principle of joint financing on the basis of a simple cost-sharing formula, using available statistics on the number of international staff employed by the participating organizations (see paras. 5-7 below for the formula).

2. In its decision 1981/7, the Administrative Committee on Coordination agreed in principle to the establishment of this fund, subject to the approval of the General Assembly. Subsequently, however, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the General Assembly, in section IV of its resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981, decided instead to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $300,000 in any one biennium initially under the terms of the General Assembly resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, and to seek reimbursement from the other organizations in accordance with the agreed cost-sharing formula.

3. If expenditures in any biennium were expected to exceed that amount, the General Assembly further authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in excess of $300,000 subject to the prior approval of the Advisory Committee. Over the next eight years, a similar provision was included in each General Assembly resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures. In 1991 a new attempt was made to create a Global Security Trust Fund. However, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended against this and indicated that the present system should continue. Based on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the General Assembly approved an increase in the level of commitments under the resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures to $500,000. This level was subsequently confirmed in all subsequent General Assembly resolutions, most recently in December 1999.

4. The funds available under the resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures are used as required to supplement the regular budget expenditures for security which are also cost-shared in accordance with the agreed formula. The regular budget expenditures reflect the foreseeable costs, including posts. In 1989 the Administrative Committee on Coordination agreed to a proposal by the United Nations Security Coordinator that two posts (one Professional and one General Service) should be jointly funded on an inter-agency basis to provided support for field security. Subsequently, in 1992, in view of the deteriorating security conditions worldwide, the Administrative Committee on Coordination decided to increase the number of posts to four (two Professional and two General Service).

2. Cost-sharing formula for security-related expenditures

5. In agreeing to the establishment of a fund (see para. 2 above), the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) accepted the principle of joint-financing on the basis of a simple cost-sharing formula using available statistics on the number of international staff employed in the field as follows:

(a) The total number of Professional staff belonging to each organization, as shown in the Administrative Committee on Coordination personnel statistics, is reduced by the number of staff serving in locations where there is a United Nations headquarters;

(b) The number of General Service staff in receipt of non-resident's allowance, as shown in the Administrative Committee on Coordination personnel statistics, is increased by the number of United Nations Volunteers (UNV) (information regarding Volunteers is requested from UNV each year);

(c) The figures obtained under (a) and (b) above are combined. When the total amounts to less than five for any one organization, that organization is eliminated from the list of participants in the cost-sharing arrangements. The shares of the remaining organizations are calculated as percentages of the resulting total.

6. At the time the cost-sharing formula was originally developed, staff serving at duty stations where there was a peacekeeping mission were excluded from the calculations because it was felt that such staff, whether belonging to the United Nations agencies or to a peacekeeping mission, were under the protection of the peacekeeping forces and therefore did not need security assistance. By 1994 it was clear that in duty stations where there is a peacekeeping operation, security problems may develop that necessitate the evacuation of international staff members of United Nations agencies. These evacuations have a significant impact on jointly financed security expenditures. It was therefore decided in 1994 that the formula be changed to take into account all staff members (except those serving at headquarters locations), including personnel of United Nations agencies who are serving at sites where there is a peacekeeping or special mission, but excluding civilian staff of the peacekeeping missions per se. As civilian staff of peacekeeping missions fall under the direct responsibility of the special representative of the Secretary-General or the force commander, such staff would not be included in agency evacuation plans. Therefore any costs related to security for civilian personnel of United Nations peacekeeping missions are borne directly by the budget of the peacekeeping mission.

7. It must equally be noted that, although they benefit fully from the services of the United Nations inter-organizational security management system, the World Bank does not participate in the cost-sharing mechanism. This means in effect that the other organizations of the United Nations system are "carrying" this organization. Efforts by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions to put in place a system whereby the World Bank would pay its fair share of the inter-organizational security management system, based on the number of staff in the field have not succeeded. (World Bank staff are not included in the Administrative Committee on Coordination personnel statistics.)

B. Apportionment of expenditures for security measures in 1999[a]

	Professional staff			NRA[b] at non-Headquarters offices	NRA at projects and volunteers	Total	Total Professional and General Service staff	Percentage of total staff by organization	Share of 1999 expenditure by organization (United States dollars)
	Total	Headquarters	Net (1-2)						
United Nations	5 006	3 639	1 367	125		125	1 492	17.90	116 508
UNDP	1 021	433	588				588	7.05	45 887
UNFPA	291	125	166				166	2.00	13 018
UNOPS	221	70	151				151	1.81	11 781
UNHCR	1 230	468	762				762	9.14	59 491
UNICEF	1 328	494	834				834	10.00	65 088
UNRWA	113	61	52				52	0.62	4 035
ITC	99	93	6				6	0.07	456
UNU	40	30	10				10	0.12	781
ILO	965	611	354				354	4.25	27 662
FAO	1 337	883	454	2		2	456	5.47	35 603
WFP	537	251	286				286	3.43	22 325
UNESCO	1 094	804	290	2		2	292	3.50	22 781
WHO	1 420	760	660	16	1	17	677	8.11	52 786
PAHO	281	158	123				123	1.47	9 568
ICAO	373	252	121				121	1.45	9 438
ITU	284	256	28				28	0.34	2 213
WMO	126	117	9				9	0.11	716
UNIDO	335	281	54	1		1	55	0.65	4 231
IAEA	858	845	13	2		2	15	0.18	1 172
UNAIDS	118	64	54				54	0.65	4 231
IMO	131	125	6				6	0.07	456
IMF[c]			197				197	2.36	15 361
UNV[c]					1 462	1 462	1 462	17.52	114 034
IOM							144	1.73	11 260
Total	**17 208**	**10 820**	**6 585**	**148**	**1 463**	**1 611**	**8 340**	**100.00**	**650 881**

[a] Statistics on number of staff taken from ACC/2000/PER/R.10.

[b] Non-resident's allowance; ACC/2000/PER/R.10.

[c] The statistics were supplied directly by each organization.

Annex II

Distribution of field security officers by country and funding organization[a]

	Field country officers Shared cost Actual	*Agency sponsored field security officers*	*Department of Peacekeeping Operations chief security officer security adviser*	*Remarks*
Afghanistan	6			
Albania	1			
Algeria	1			
Angola	3	1		1 WFP
Azerbaijan				
Barbados				
Belize				
Benin				
Bolivia				
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1	1	1 UNICEF
Botswana				
Burkina Faso				
Burundi	4	5		2 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 1 UNICEF 1 UNHCR 1 WFP
Cambodia	1			
Cameroon	1			
Cape Verde				
Central African Republic	1			
Chad	1			
Colombia	1	1		1 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Comoros				
Congo	1	2		2 UNHCR
Côte d'Ivoire	1	2		1 UNICEF 1 UNHCR
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	1	1	1 UNHCR regional
Djibouti			4	
East Timor				
Ecuador				
Egypt				
El Salvador				

	Field country officers Shared cost Actual	*Agency sponsored field security officers*	*Department of Peacekeeping Operations chief security officer security adviser*	*Remarks*
Equatorial Guinea				
Eritrea			1	
Ethiopia	1	2		1 UNICEF 1 WFP
Fiji plus Solomon Islands				
Gambia	1			
Georgia		1	1	1 UNHCR
Ghana				
Guatemala				
Guinea	1	2		2 UNHCR
Guinea-Bissau	1			
Guyana				
Haiti	1		1	
Honduras				
India		2		2 UNHCR regional
Indonesia	1			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				
Iraq		1	2	1 UNHCR
Israel plus Jerusalem (West Bank and Gaza Strip)				
Jamaica				
Kazakhstan				
Kyrgyzstan				
Kenya		3		2 UNHCR regional 1 WFP
Lao People's Democratic Republic				
Lebanon				
Lesotho				
Liberia	1			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya				
Madagascar				
Malawi	1			
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mongolia				
Mozambique	1			
Namibia				
Nepal				
Nicaragua				

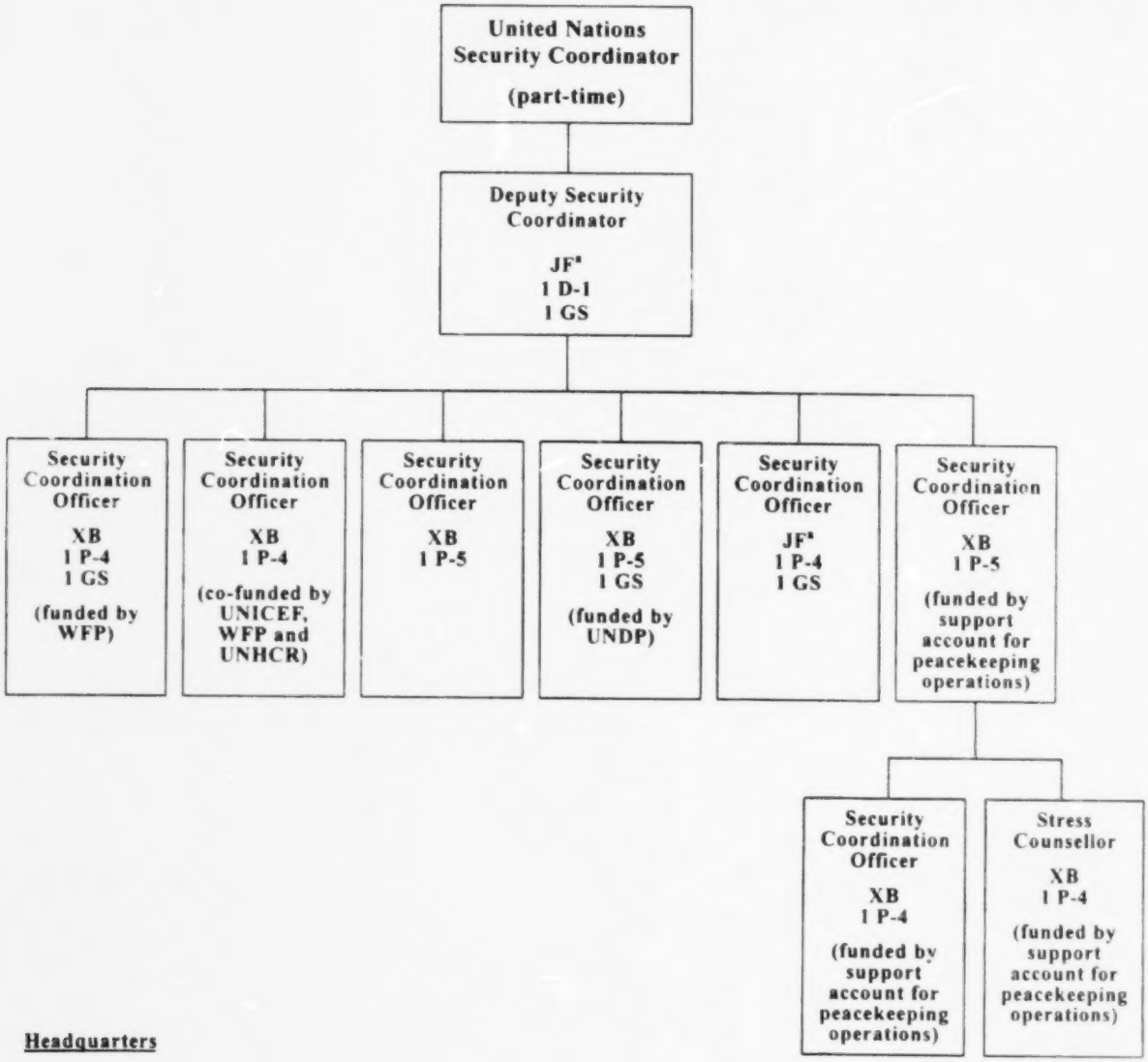
	Field country officers Shared cost Actual	*Agency sponsored field security officers*	*Department of Peacekeeping Operations chief security officer security adviser*	*Remarks*
Niger				
Nigeria	1			
Pakistan	1			
Panama				
Papua New Guinea	1			
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland				
Republic of Moldova				
Russian Federation		1		1 UNHCR regional
Rwanda	2			
Samoa				
Sao Tome and Principe				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone	1		2	
Somalia	7	1		WFP
South Africa		1		1 UNHCR regional
Sri Lanka	1			
Sudan	4	6		4 UNICEF 2 WFP
Swaziland				
Tajikistan	1	1		1 UNHCR regional
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	2		1 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 1 UNICEF
Togo	1			
Turkey				
Turkmenistan				
Uganda	1			
United Republic of Tanzania	1	3		3 UNHCR refugee camps
Uzbekistan				
Venezuela				
Western Sahara			1	
Yemen	1			
Yugoslavia		5	2	2 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Belgrade and Pristina) 3 UNHCR

	Field country officers Shared cost Actual	*Agency sponsored field security officers*	*Department of Peacekeeping Operations chief security officer security adviser*	*Remarks*
Zambia	1			
Zimbabwe	1			
Training teams				To be deployed by region for security induction training
Total	**59**	**44**	**16**	

[a] Agency field security officers count provided by respective security focal points and unverified by the United Nations Security Coordinator.

Annex III

A. Existing 2000-2001 organizational structure for the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator

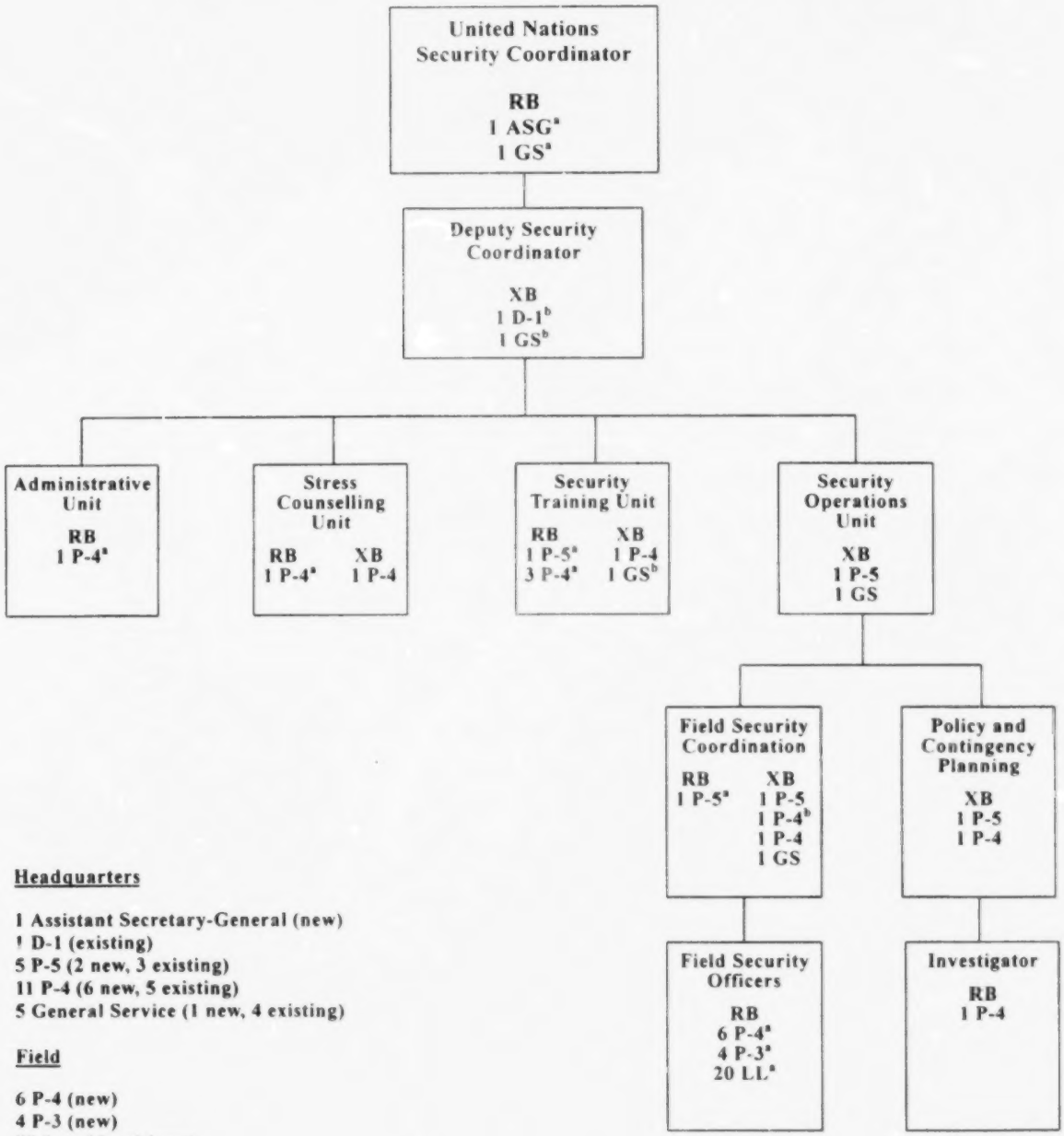


Headquarters

1 D-1
3 P-5
5 P-4
4 General Service

[a] Jointly financed by the United Nations system.

B. Proposed 2000-2001 organizational structure and revised post distribution for the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator



Headquarters

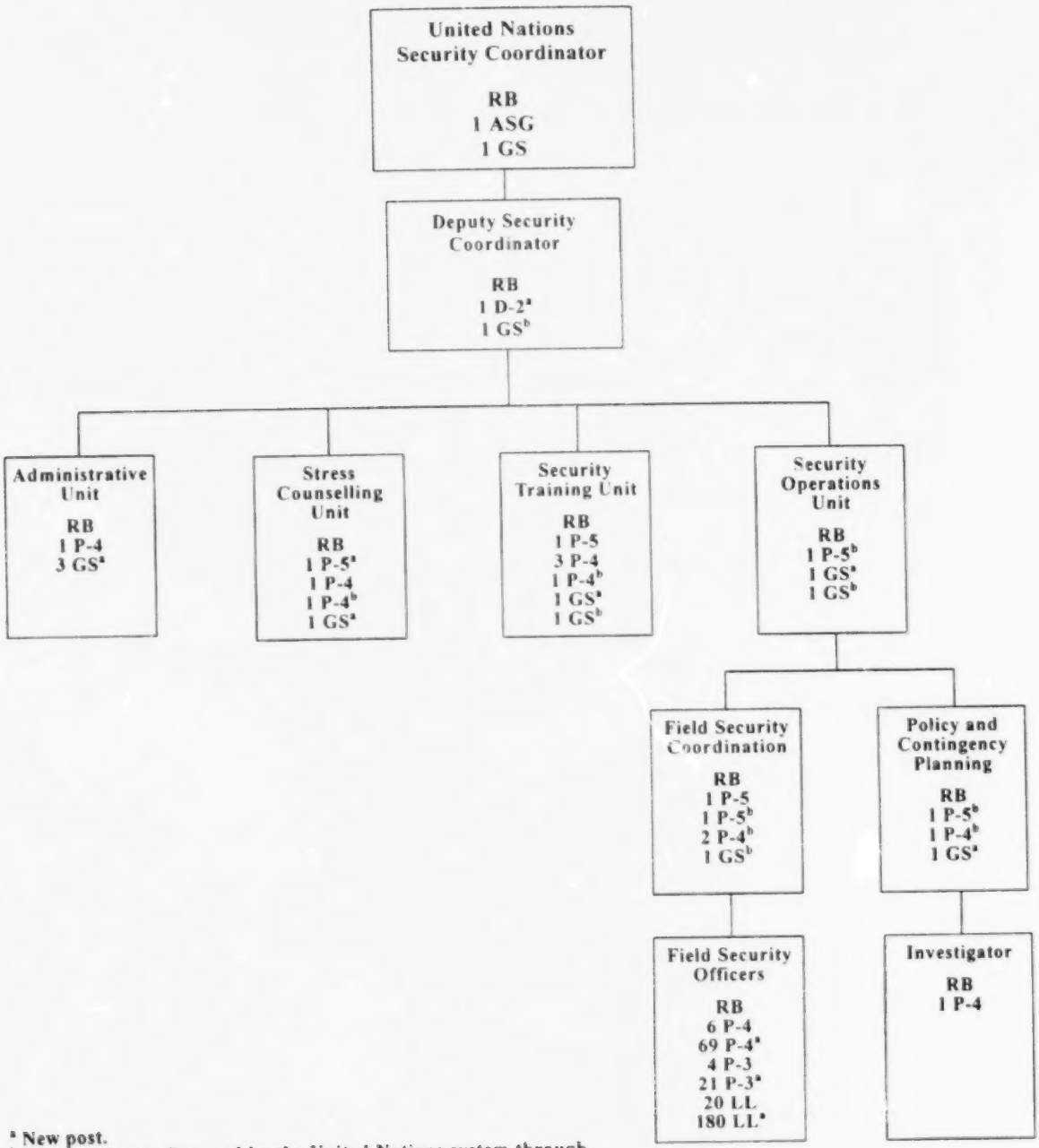
1 Assistant Secretary-General (new)
1 D-1 (existing)
5 P-5 (2 new, 3 existing)
11 P-4 (6 new, 5 existing)
5 General Service (1 new, 4 existing)

Field

6 P-4 (new)
4 P-3 (new)
20 Local level (new)

[a] New post.
[b] Jointly financed by the United Nations system.

C. Projected 2002-2003 organizational structure and revised post distribution for the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator



[a] New post.
[b] Post previously financed by the United Nations system through cost-sharing arrangements or from extrabudgetary resources.

Annex IV

Post requirements
Organizational unit: Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator

	2000-2001 approved staffing	*Proposed 2001 changes*	*Proposed revised 2000-2001 staffing*	*Projected 2002-2003 additional staffing*	*Projected revised 2002-2003 total*
Regular budget					
Professional category and above					
Assistant Secretary-General	-	1	1	-	1
D-2	-	-	-	1	1
P-5	-	2	2	4	6
P-4	-	12	12	74	86
P-3	-	4	4	21	25
Subtotal	-	**19**	**19**	**100**	**119**
General Service category					
Other level	-	1	1	11	12
Subtotal	-	**1**	**1**	**11**	**12**
Other categories					
Local level	-	20	20	180	200
Subtotal	-	**20**	**20**	**180**	**200**
Total	-	**40**	**40**	**291**	**331**
Jointly financed budget					
Professional category and above					
D-1	1	-	1	(1)	-
P-4	1	-	1	(1)	-
Subtotal	**2**	-	**2**	**(2)**	-
General Service category					
Other level	2	-	2	(2)	-
Subtotal	**2**	-	**2**	**(2)**	-
Total	**4**	-	**4**	**(4)**	-
Extrabudgetary resources					
Professional category and above					
P-5	3	-	3	(3)	-
P-4	4	-	4	(4)	-
Subtotal	**7**	-	**7**	**(7)**	-

	2000-2001 approved staffing	*Proposed 2001 changes*	*Proposed revised 2000-2001 staffing*	*Projected 2002-2003 additional staffing*	*Projected revised 2002-2003 total*
General Service category					
Other level	2	-	2	(2)	-
Subtotal	**2**	**-**	**2**	**(2)**	**-**
Total	**9**	**-**	**9**	**(9)**	**-**
Grand total	**13**	**40**	**53**	**278**	**331**

United Nations A/55/659–S/2000/1143

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
1 December 2000
English
Original: French

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 40 and 41

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Letter dated 29 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement on the Middle East issued on 20 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and the annexed statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40 and 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean-David **Levitte**
Permanent Representative

00-77827 (E) 051200 051200

Annex to the letter dated 29 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the Middle East issued on 20 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

For weeks now lives have been lost on a daily basis, both Palestinian and Israeli. This is an intolerable situation. The European Union appeals to both sides' sense of responsibility not to respond to provocation.

The lack of progress in the peace process, including on the settlements issue, is the source of the Palestinian community's frustration and the violence.

The European Union urges Israeli and Palestinian leaders to comply fully, and without delay, with the undertakings entered into at Sharm el Sheikh five weeks ago and in Gaza on 2 November.

It calls on the Israeli authorities:

- to pull back their armed forces to the positions they occupied before 28 September and to end restrictions on the movement of goods and persons in the Palestinian territories;
- to lift the financial sanctions imposed on the Palestinian Authority;
- if action by the security forces appears unavoidable, to use non-lethal means only, as called for by the United Nations Secretary-General.

It calls on the Palestinian Authority:

- to make every endeavour to bring the violence to an end;
- to issue strict instructions to the security forces to stop shooting at Israelis, in accordance with the statement made by President Arafat.

The European Union calls on the Fact-Finding Commission, set up following the Sharm el Sheikh Summit and in which the European Union is represented by Javier Solana, Secretary-General and High Representative for the common foreign and security policy, to commence its work on the ground without delay.

It supports the move by the United Nations Secretary-General to examine with the parties arrangements for an observer mission in accordance with the Security Council's mandate.

It continues to support the endeavours and personal commitment of President Clinton in the search for peace.

The goal naturally remains a resumption of the dialogue and the peace talks, as this is the only way out of the current crisis. The protagonists are well aware of this. Putting a stop to the violence is a matter of vital urgency.

The European Union is willing to make a contribution. It is ready to assume its responsibilities.

United Nations A/55/660–S/2000/1144

General Assembly
Security Council

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1 December 2000
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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 45 and 67 (b)

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Maintenance of international security: stability and development of South-Eastern Europe

Letter dated 27 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the final Declaration of the Zagreb Summit, which was issued on 24 November 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 45 and 67 (b), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean-David **Levitte**
Permanent Representative

00-77833 (E) 041200 051200

Annex to the letter dated 27 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

ZAGREB SUMMIT

FINAL DECLARATION

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the European Union, Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as the Foreign Minister of Slovenia, and the President of the European Commission, in the presence of the Secretary-General/High Representative for the CFSP, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the EU to act as Coordinator of the Stability pact for south-eastern Europe and the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, are meeting in Zagreb at a time when democracy is about to carry the day throughout this region.

The year 2000 began with democratic change in Croatia, following the presidential and legislative elections. It continued with the victory of democratic forces in the FRY in the elections of 24 September. This movement is developing in the interests of all the countries in the region and offers them new prospects.

2. The recent historic changes are opening the way for regional reconciliation and cooperation. They enable all the countries in the region to establish new relations, beneficial to all of them, for the stability of the region and peace and stability on the European continent. They give new impetus to a policy of good neighbourliness based on the negotiated settlement of disputes, respect for the rights of minorities, respect for international obligations, including with regard to the ICTY, a lasting resolution of the problem of refugees and displaced persons and respect for States' international borders. They strengthen regional security and are bound to assist the conclusion by the countries concerned of the negotiations on weapons control and reduction at regional level, as provided for in the Dayton agreements.

We would like to stress the important contribution made by the Stability Pact to the implementation of reforms, economic development and the strengthening of regional security and cooperation. The European Union was the initiator of the Stability Pact and will continue to act as its driving force.

Our aim is to hold a second Regional Funding Conference at which the countries concerned should submit economic recovery and reform programmes.

Democracy and regional reconciliation and cooperation on the one hand, and the rapprochement of each of these countries with the European Union on the other, form a whole.

3. Henceforth, the Heads of State or Government of the five countries concerned undertake to establish between their countries regional cooperation conventions providing for a political dialogue, a regional free trade area and close cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs, in particular for the reinforcement of justice and the independence thereof, for combating organised crime, corruption, money laundering, illegal immigration, trafficking in human beings and all other forms of trafficking. These

conventions will be incorporated in the stabilisation and association agreements as they are concluded with the European Union. The Heads of State or Government of the five countries concerned have declared the importance they attach to the training of police officers and magistrates and to the strengthening of border controls.

Rapprochement with the European Union will go hand in hand with this process of developing regional cooperation. Various initiatives by the partners also contribute to this aim. Hence, it is a matter of priority to develop regional cooperation, which must be applied to specific projects, such as reestablishment of navigation on the Danube. In this regard, we note with satisfaction that an extraordinary session of the Adriatic and Ionian Council took place this morning in Zagreb, with the participation of the President of the European Commission.

The European Union notes with satisfaction the first steps towards settling the question of the succession of the SFRY and urges the parties concerned to move forward. It also commends the rapid establishment of diplomatic relations between the countries of the region where they don't yet exist.

4. In this context, the way is now open to all the countries of the region to move closer to the European Union as part of the stabilisation and association process.

The European Union confirms its wish to contribute to the consolidation of democracy and to give its resolute support to the process of reconciliation and cooperation between the countries concerned. It reaffirms the European perspective of the countries participating in the stabilisation and association process and their status as potential candidates for membership in accordance with the Feira conclusions.

This stabilisation and association process is at the heart of the Union's policy towards the five

countries concerned. It takes account of the situation of each country and is based on respect for the conditions defined by the Council on 29 April 1997 concerning democratic, economic and institutional reforms. On the basis of these criteria, the Union proposes an individualised approach to each of these countries, the content of which appears in the Annex.

The prospect of accession is offered on the basis of the provisions of the Treaty on European Union, respect for the criteria defined at the Copenhagen European Council in June 1993 and the progress made in implementing the stabilisation and association agreements, in particular on regional cooperation.

The European Union will shortly be launching a single Community aid programme for the countries participating in the stabilisation and association process, entitled CARDS (Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Democratisation and Stabilisation).

This new Community instrument for Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be endowed

with a financial reference amount of EUR 4,65 billion over the period 2000-2006. It will accompany and support the democratic, economic and institutional reforms of the five countries concerned.

The Union is implementing and will extend to the five countries concerned asymmetric exceptional trade preferences which will favour access to the Community market for their industrial and agricultural products, so as to help relaunch their economies by stimulating their exports. The Union invites these countries to continue their reforms so as to draw maximum benefit from the trade opportunities created by these measures. The aim is to bring about the establishment of a balanced free trade area between these countries and the European Union in compliance with the rules of the World Trade Organisation.

ANNEX

STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION PROCESS

ON AN INDIVIDUALISED BASIS

– **Albania:** the Union has commended the progress made since the feasibility study conducted by the Commission and it calls on the country's leaders to continue their efforts. The Union has decided to step up its cooperation and to spell out the reforms to be carried out. To this end it has been agreed that a high-level EU/Albania steering group will be set up. A report will be submitted to the Council before the middle of 2001 in preparation for the negotiation of a stabilisation and association agreement.

– **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** we are today initialling the first stabilisation and association agreement, which marks an important stage in the implementation of the reforms carried out. The Union calls on the leaders of this country to continue their reforms in line with the provisions of the agreement.

– **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** the Union calls on the authorities of this country to continue their efforts, on the basis of the progress made, to enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to fulfil by the middle of 2001 all the conditions laid down in the "road map" drawn up last spring, so that the Commission can undertake a feasibility study.

– **Croatia:** the Union commends the scale of the efforts and the success of the reforms embarked upon since the start of this year by this country's authorities. They have now enabled negotiations to be started for a stabilisation and association agreement: we hope they will progress rapidly.

– **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:** the prospect of a stabilisation and association agreement is now established in accordance with the invitation issued by the Council on 9 October 2000. A decision has been taken to set up a "EU/FRY consultative task force". The Commission will work on a feasibility study with a view to negotiating directives for a stabilisation and association agreement.

United Nations A/55/661

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 73 (f)
General and complete disarmament: implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Letter dated 30 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to convey to you a message regarding the destruction of landmines by the Zimbabwe Defence Forces (see annex).

I request that the message be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 73 (f).

(*Signed*) Misheck **Muchetwa**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-77974 (E) 041200

Annex to the letter dated 30 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Destruction of 4,092 landmines by Zimbabwe Defence Forces on 15 November 2000

The Zimbabwe Defence Forces (ZDF) destroyed 4,092 anti-personnel landmines on 15 November 2000. The destruction was witnessed by ambassadors, high commissioners and representatives of international organizations and various non-governmental organizations.

ZDF destroyed 3,846 PLMD6 and 246 R2M2 anti-personnel mines. Only 500 PLMD6 and 200 R2M2 anti-personnel mines were retained for training purposes.

The Parliament of Zimbabwe approved the Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Bill 2000 on Thursday, 2 November 2000. The bill now awaits endorsement by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

United Nations A/55/662

General Assembly

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4 December 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate chapters I, VII (sections B and C) and IX of the report of the Council[1] to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to it at its 33rd meeting, on 29 November 2000. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/55/SR.33).

3. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to the Fifth Committee (see para. 4).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly takes note of chapters I, VII (sections B and C) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[2]

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3).

[2] Ibid.

00-77986 (E) 061200

United Nations A/55/663

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 133

Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

I. Introduction

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 30th and 33rd meetings, on 21 and 29 November 2000. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/55/SR.30 and 33).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General containing the proposed budget for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/55/477) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/624).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.10

4. At the 33rd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Portugal, Rapporteur of the Committee and coordinator of the informal consultations on this item, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo" (A/C.5/55/L.10).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.10 without a vote (see para. 6).

00-77992 (E) 071200

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo,

Recalling its resolution 53/241 of 28 July 1999 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 54/245 B of 15 June 2000,

Acknowledging the complexity of the Mission,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 31 October 2000, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 125 million United States dollars, representing 20 per cent of the total assessed contributions from the inception of the

[1] A/55/477.
[2] A/55/624.

Mission to the period ending 31 December 2000, notes that some 19 per cent of the Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States concerned, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full;

3. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. *Urges* all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full and on time;

5. *Expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission, and for this purpose requests the Secretary-General to speed up the implementation of the asset management system at all peacekeeping missions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/1 A of 15 October 1997;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[2]

10. *Notes* the increase in the number of high-level posts, and requests the Secretary-General to review this matter and to report thereon, in the context of his next budget presentation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide information, in the context of the future budget submissions, on the level of interaction between the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the Mission;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in future budget submissions information on the guidelines applied to determine the financing through assessed contributions and other sources of income;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy,

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

15. *Decides* to appropriate the amount of 450 million dollars gross (422,053,500 dollars net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of 220 million dollars gross (207,407,400 dollars net) already authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/245 B;

16. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of 220 million dollars gross (207,407,400 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/245 B for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2000, to apportion the additional amount of 230 million dollars gross (214,646,100 dollars net) for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2001 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 49/249 A of 20 July 1995, 49/249 B of 14 September 1995, 50/224 of 11 April 1996, 51/218 A to C of 18 December 1996 and 52/230 of 31 March 1998 and its decisions 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, 50/451 B of 23 December 1995 and 54/456 to 54/458 of 23 December 1999, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 2001;[3]

17. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 15,353,900 dollars approved for the Mission for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2001;

18. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

19. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission;

20. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

21. *Decides* to keep under review during its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo".

[3] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

United Nations A/55/664

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 December 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 134

Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes **Ramos** (Portugal)

I. Introduction

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2000, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 29th and 33rd meetings, on 17 and 29 November 2000. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/55/SR.29 and 33).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General containing the proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/55/443 and Corr.1-3) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/531).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.9

4. At the 33rd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of the Republic of Korea, Vice-Chairman of the Committee and coordinator of informal consultations on this item, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor" (A/C.5/55/L.9).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/55/L.9 without a vote (see para. 7).

00-77998 (E) 061200

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of Cuba (see A/C.5/55/SR.33).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor,

Recalling its resolution 54/246 A of 23 December 1999 on the financing of the Transitional Administration and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 54/246 C of 15 June 2000,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Transitional Administration are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Transitional Administration, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the trust fund for the multinational force,

Also noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, and inviting further such contributions to the Fund,

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[1] A/55/443 and Corr.1-3.

[2] A/55/531.

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Transitional Administration with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor as at 31 October 2000, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 149 million United States dollars, representing some 28 per cent of the total assessed contributions from the inception of the Transitional Administration to the period ending 31 December 2000, notes that some 21 per cent of the Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States concerned, in particular those in arrears, to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full;

3. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. *Urges* all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Transitional Administration in full and on time;

5. *Expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Transitional Administration, and for this purpose requests the Secretary-General to speed up the implementation of the asset management system at all peacekeeping missions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/1 of 15 October 1997;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to retain the post of the Chief of Staff to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the level of Assistant Secretary-General;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in future budget proposals and pending further guidance by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to consider using United Nations Volunteers for the fourteen posts mentioned in paragraph 60 of his report,[1] taking into account the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 38 of

its report, and bearing in mind the need of the Transitional Administration for human rights officers in the light of the evolution of the situation in the territory;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Transitional Administration is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Transitional Administration against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Transitional Administration;

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor the amount of 563 million dollars gross (546,051,600 dollars net) for the operation of the Transitional Administration for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of 292,069,000 dollars gross (283,688,500 dollars net) authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/246 C;

15. *Also decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement and taking into account the amount of 200 million dollars gross (194,261,300 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/246 C for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2000, to apportion the additional amount of 128,416,670 dollars gross (124,268,800 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 31 January 2001 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 49/249 A of 20 July 1995, 49/249 B of 14 September 1995, 50/224 of 11 April 1996, 51/218 A to C of 18 December 1996 and 52/230 of 31 March 1998 and its decisions 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, 50/451 B of 23 December 1995 and 54/456 to 54/458 of 23 December 1999, the scale of assessments for the year 2000[3] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 81,500,000 dollars gross (78,764,500 dollars net), which is the amount pertaining to the period ending 31 December 2000, and the scale of assessments for the year 2001[4] to be applied against the balance, that is, 46,916,670 dollars gross (45,504,300 dollars net) for the period from 1 to 31 January 2001;

16. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 4,147,870 dollars approved for the Transitional Administration for the period from 1 July 2000 to 31 January 2001, 2,735,500 dollars being the amount pertaining to the period ending 31 December 2000, and the balance, that is, 1,412,370 dollars, for the period from 1 to 31 January 2001;

17. *Decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of 234,583,330 dollars gross (227,521,500 dollars net) for the period from 1 February to 30 June 2001, at a monthly rate of 46,916,666 dollars gross (45,504,300 dollars net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 2001,[4]

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[3] See resolutions 52/215 A and 54/237 A.

[4] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Transitional Administration beyond 31 January 2001;

18. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 7,061,830 dollars approved for the Transitional Administration for the period from 1 February to 30 June 2001;

19. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Transitional Administration;

21. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Transitional Administration in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

22. *Decides* to keep under review during its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor".

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Human rights questions

Letter dated 4 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am transmitting to you the text of the statement by the participants in the Interreligious Peacemaking Forum, held on 13 and 14 November 2000 at the Saint Danil Monastery in Moscow under the patronage of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Alexy II (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 114.

(*Signed*) S. **Lavrov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-77980 (E) 061200 071200

Annex to the letter dated 4 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the participants in the Interreligious Peacemaking Forum

We, the participants in the Interreligious Peacemaking Forum, spiritual leaders of Christianity, Islam, Buddhism and Judaism, are alarmed at the manifestations of extremism and terrorism and the frequent attempts to justify them using religious rhetoric.

In Eurasia, followers of traditional religions have lived for centuries in peace and cooperation. Yet the end of the twentieth century has been marked by events that have caused acute pain in the hearts of the faithful, irrespective of their religion. The history of our countries in the decade just past has been marked by a plethora of bloody national and civil conflicts and an unprecedented intensification of ethnic, political and social enmity, xenophobia and alienation. We are particularly troubled by attempts to exploit religious feeling to achieve political and even criminal ends and to exacerbate disputes and conflicts. For injustice cannot be eradicated by anarchy, nor civil strife overcome by still greater hostility.

The faithful undoubtedly have the right to live their lives in accordance with their own beliefs. The authorities, society and the mass media must respect the feelings and way of life of the adherents of traditional religions — whether they represent the majority of the population or a minority. But no one must be allowed to take the lives of others or to violate their rights and freedoms in the name of religion. We wish to attest with conviction that not one traditional religion teaches this. On the contrary, the acts to which we have recently borne witness are sinful: abductions and expulsions, seizures of homes and property and attempts to force people to convert to another religion.

There is a real danger that the peoples of the northern Caucasus and the Central Asian region will have the choices of others forcibly imposed on them. Just beyond the southern borders of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the rule of law has been weakened and the drug trade, the uncontrolled proliferation of arms, and other forms of criminal behaviour are flourishing. This is an incontrovertible and tragic fact of international life, which has been recognized by the international community and reflected in decisions of the United Nations.

Unfortunately, these phenomena are also spreading to the CIS countries, not without malicious intent. Emissaries of the warring factions are penetrating those countries from various States and, exploiting the symbols of Islam for their own gain, are attempting to change fundamentally the historical course of the peoples of the Commonwealth countries and the way of life to which they have become accustomed. All this is accompanied by the establishment of illegal armed formations, blatant interference from abroad in the affairs of sovereign States and the creation of new hotbeds of tension, leading increasingly to the large-scale loss of innocent lives. The area affected by this malaise is expanding rapidly. Terrorism is becoming an international phenomenon and its centres therefore pose a threat to the stability of the entire world.

We frankly acknowledge that, in historical religious traditions, justification of the use of force is sometimes to be found in order to propagate and consolidate a religion. But today, given the fragility of peaceful human coexistence, we urge the faithful to renew the potential of religious ideals and values for peacemaking. May wise restraint, peaceable tolerance and brotherly love help us emerge from this dangerous pass.

We declare that terrorism and the wrongful use of force, on whatever pretext, must be unconditionally and consistently eradicated. The international community must decisively resist these criminal phenomena. Religious extremism must be countered by education, dialogue and support for the constructive efforts of the faithful.

The twentieth century has passed. Whether the new millennium will be free of injustice and deprivation, hatred and enmity, moral decline and fratricidal conflicts depends to a great extent on the efforts of the faithful. We shall pray fervently and work ceaselessly to strengthen peace and harmony in our countries.

(*Signed*) D. D. Ayusheev
Pandito Khambo Lama
Head of the Traditional Buddhist Sangha of the Russian Federation

(*Signed*) Mufti R. **Gainutdin**
Chairman of the Muslim Spiritual Administration in the European part of the Russian Federation
Chairman of the Council of Muftis of the Russian Federation

(*Signed*) Metropolitan **Kirill**
Metropolitan of Smolensk and Kaliningrad
Chairman of the Department of External Church Relations of the Moscow Patriarchate
Permanent member of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church

(*Signed*) Father I. **Kovalevsky**
Chancellor of the Apostolic Administration for Roman Catholics in the northern European part of the Russian Federation

(*Signed*) P. B. **Konovalchik**
Senior Pastor
Chairman of the Russian Alliance of Evangelical Christian Baptists

(*Signed*) P. B. **Lazar**
Chief Rabbi of the Russian Federation